

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Case No. 4:23-cv-00927

PREPARED FOOD PHOTOS, INC. f/k/a
ADLIFE MARKETING &
COMMUNICATIONS CO., INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

KAYASAN, LLC d/b/a SHOGUN
FARMINGTON,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Prepared Food Photos, Inc. f/k/a Adlife Marketing & Communications Co., Inc. (“Plaintiff”) sues defendant Kayasan, LLC d/b/a Shogun Farmington (“Defendant”), and alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida with its principal place of business located in Broward County, Florida.

2. Defendant is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri with its principal place of business located at 729 Sunset Drive, Farmington, MO 63640. Defendant’s agent for service of process is Nak Joong Kim, 729 Sunset Drive, Farmington, MO 63640.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it has maintained sufficient minimum contacts with Missouri such that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over it would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue properly lies in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) because Defendant or its agents reside or may be found in this district. “In construing that section, courts have generally held that a defendant may be ‘found’ in any district in which personal jurisdiction may be obtained over the defendant.” Infogroup Inc. v. Office Depot, No. 8:20CV109, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 212227, at *16 (D. Neb. Nov. 13, 2020). “In other words, ‘if a court has personal jurisdiction over the defendants in a copyright infringement action, venue in that court’s district is proper.’” McGregor v. In Tune Music Grp., No. 15-62044-CIV-ZLOCH, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 190302, at *11 (S.D. Fla. July 29, 2016) (quoting Store Decor Div. of Jas Int'l, Inc. v. Stylex Worldwide Indus., Ltd., 767 F. Supp. 181, 185 (N.D. Ill. 1991)).

FACTS

I. Plaintiff’s Business

6. Plaintiff is in the business of licensing high-end, professional photographs for the food industry.

7. Through its commercial website (www.preparedfoodphotos.com), Plaintiff offers a monthly subscription service which provides access to/license of tens of thousands of professional images.

8. Plaintiff charges its clients (generally, grocery stores, restaurant chains, food service companies, etc.) a minimum monthly fee of \$999.00 for access to its library of professional photographs.

9. Plaintiff does not license individual photographs or otherwise make individual

photographs available for purchase. Plaintiff's business model relies on its recurring monthly subscription service such that Plaintiff can continue to maintain its impressive portfolio.

10. Plaintiff owns each of the photographs available for license on its website and serves as the licensing agent with respect to licensing such photographs for limited use by Plaintiff's customers. To that end, Plaintiff's standard terms include a limited, non-transferable license for use of any photograph by the customer only. Plaintiff's license terms make clear that all copyright ownership remains with Plaintiff and that its customers are not permitted to transfer, assign, or sub-license any of Plaintiff's photographs to another person/entity.

II. The Work at Issue in this Lawsuit

11. In 1998, a professional photographer created a photograph titled "LobsterTail001" (the "Work"). A copy of the Work is exhibited below:



12. The Work was registered by Plaintiff (pursuant to a work-for-hire agreement with the author that transferred all rights and title in the photograph to Plaintiff) with the Register of Copyrights on October 31, 2016 and was assigned Registration No. VA 2-020-970. A true and correct copy of the Certification of Registration pertaining to the Work is attached hereto as

Exhibit “A.”

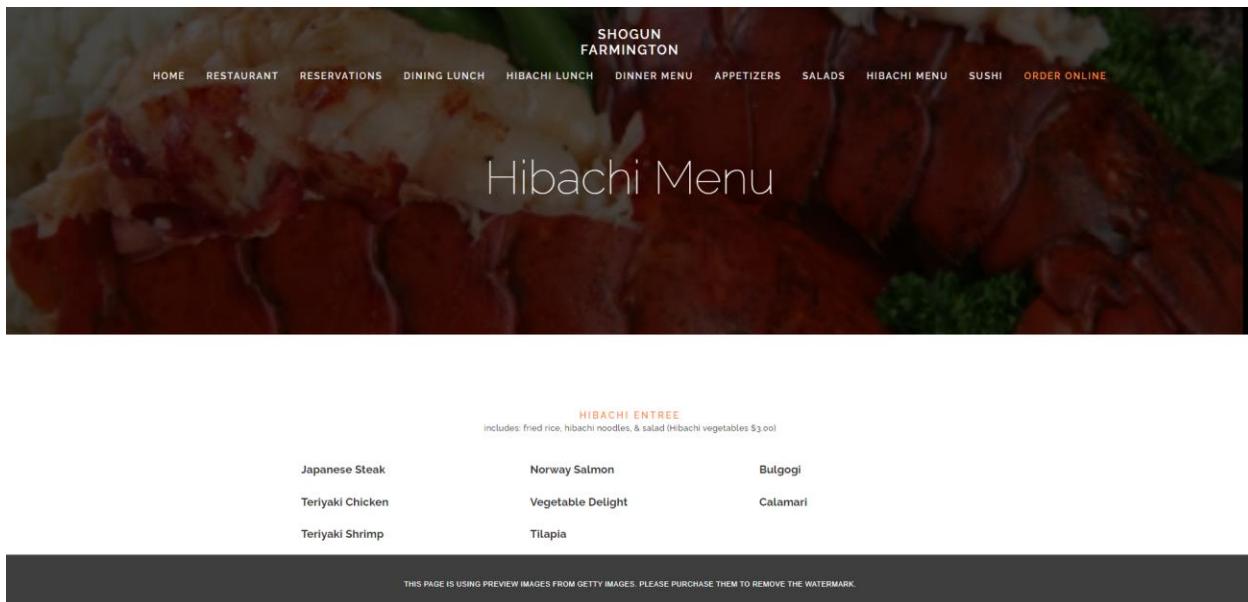
13. Plaintiff is the owner of the Work and has remained the owner at all times material hereto.

III. Defendant’s Unlawful Activities

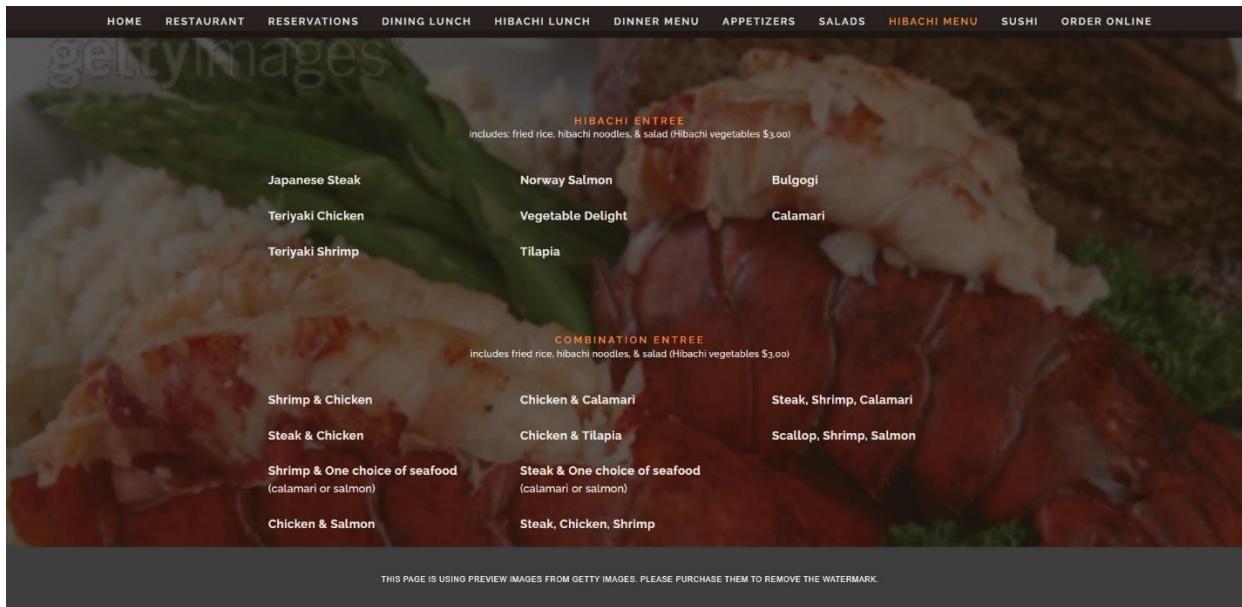
14. Defendant is a Japanese steak house and sushi bar.

15. Defendant advertises/markets its business primarily through its commercial website (<https://www.shogunfarmington.com/>) and social media (e.g., <https://www.facebook.com/people/Shogun-Farmington/100063664086113/>).

16. On a date after Plaintiff’s above-referenced copyright registration of the Work, Defendant published the Work on its website (at <https://www.shogunfarmington.com/hibachi-menu>) as the banner picture for its “Hibachi Menu”:



(<https://www.shogunfarmington.com/>):



17. At the time the Work was published on Defendant's website, it contained watermarks associated with the stock photo website Getty Images, which was authorized by Plaintiff to distribute the Work.

18. A true and correct copy of the screenshots of Defendant's website, displaying the copyrighted Work, is attached hereto as **Exhibit "B."**

19. Defendant is not and has never been licensed to use or display the Work. Defendant never contacted Plaintiff to seek permission to use the Work in connection with Defendant's website, social media, or for any other purpose - even though the Work that was copied clearly displays a watermark and put Defendant on notice that the Work was not intended for public use.

20. Defendant utilized the Work for commercial use – namely, in connection with the marketing of Defendant's business.

21. Upon information and belief, Defendant located a copy of the Work on the internet, and, rather than contact Plaintiff to secure a license, simply copied the Work for its own commercial use.

22. Through its ongoing diligent efforts to identify unauthorized use of its photographs,

Plaintiff first discovered the Defendant's unauthorized use/display of the Work on December 8, 2021. Following Plaintiff's discovery, Plaintiff notified Defendant in writing of such unauthorized use. To date, Plaintiff has been unable to negotiate a reasonable license for the past/existing infringement of its Work.

23. All conditions precedent to this action have been performed or have been waived.

COUNT I – COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

24. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 23 as set forth above.

25. The Work is an original work of authorship, embodying copyrightable subject matter, that is subject to the full protection of the United States copyright laws (17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*).

26. Plaintiff owns a valid copyright in the Work, having registered the Work with the Register of Copyrights and owning sufficient rights, title, and interest to such copyright to afford Plaintiff standing to bring this lawsuit and assert the claim(s) herein.

27. As a result of Plaintiff's reproduction, distribution, and public display of the Work, Defendant had access to the Work prior to its own reproduction, distribution, and public display of the Work on Defendant's website, webpage, and/or social media.

28. Defendant reproduced, distributed, and publicly displayed the Work without authorization from Plaintiff.

29. By its actions, Defendant directly infringed and violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights in violation of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 501, by reproducing, distributing, and publicly displaying the Work for its own commercial purposes.

30. Defendant's infringement was willful as the Work, as it appears on Defendant's website, contains a watermark associated with the stock photo website Getty Images, which was

authorized by Plaintiff to distribute the Work. Because the watermark is present, this demonstrates that Defendant did not pay Getty Images for use of the Work but rather took a screenshot/screengrab. In addition to, at the bottom of Defendant's website, there is a disclaimer that reads: "This page is using preview images from Getty Images. Please purchase them to remove the watermark." This suggests that Defendant clearly understands that high-end food photography such as the Work is not generally available for free or that such cannot simply be copied from the internet but still opted to ignore its own warnings for its own commercial use.

31. Plaintiff has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's infringement.

32. Plaintiff is entitled to recover its actual damages resulting from Defendant's unauthorized use of the Work and, at Plaintiff's election (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b)), Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages based on a disgorgement of Defendant's profits from infringement of the Work, which amounts shall be proven at trial.

33. Alternatively, and at Plaintiff's election, Plaintiff is entitled to statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), in such amount as deemed proper by the Court.

34. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, Plaintiff is further entitled to recover its costs and attorney's fees as a result of Defendant's conduct.

35. Defendant's conduct has caused and any continued infringing conduct will continue to cause irreparable injury to Plaintiff unless enjoined by the Court. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiff is entitled to a permanent injunction prohibiting infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights under copyright law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

- a. A declaration that Defendant has infringed Plaintiff's copyrights in the Work;

- b. A declaration that such infringement is willful;
- c. An award of actual damages and disgorgement of profits as the Court deems proper or, at Plaintiff's election, an award of statutory damages for willful infringement up to \$150,000.00 for each infringement of the Work;
- d. Awarding Plaintiff its costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505;
- e. Awarding Plaintiff interest, including prejudgment interest, on the foregoing amounts;
- f. Permanently enjoining Defendant, its employees, agents, officers, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with Defendant, from directly or indirectly infringing Plaintiff's copyrights or continuing to display, transfer, advertise, reproduce, or otherwise market any works derived or copied from the Work or to participate or assist in any such activity; and
- g. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Demand For Jury Trial

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issued so triable.

Dated: July 25, 2023.

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